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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US92/07663 (22) International Filing Date: 10 September 1992 (10.09.92) (30) Priority data: 07/767,599 30 September 1991 (30.09.91) US (71) Applicant: PPG INDUSTRIES, INC. [US/US]; One PPG Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15272 (US). (72) Inventor: SEINER, Jerome, A. ; 5415 Plainfield Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15272 (US). (74) Agents: MILLMAN, Dennis, G.; PPG Industries, Inc., One PPG Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15272 (US) et al.		(81) Designated States: AU, BR, CA, FI, JP, KR, NO, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: BARRIER PROPERTIES FOR POLYMERIC CONTAINERS (57) Abstract <p>The shelf life of polymeric containers may be economically extended by coating with a barrier material having less than half the permeability of the substrate polymer, the coating being applied to 30 to 75 percent of the container's area, with the proviso that the uncoated area has an average permeability of no more than 15 cc-mm per square meter per day per atmosphere.</p>		

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BARRIER PROPERTIES FOR POLYMERIC CONTAINERS

5 The present invention relates to both a method for improving
the gas barrier properties of polymeric containers and to the improved
container itself. More particularly, the invention involves a
technique for applying selected barrier coatings to selected polymeric
containers to effectively and economically reduce the permeation of
10 gases into or out of the containers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Plastics have found ever increasing use as replacements for
glass and metal containers in packaging, especially of foods and
15 beverages. The advantages of such plastic packaging includes lighter
weight, decreased breakage versus glass and potentially lower costs.
However, the gas-barrier properties of even reasonably good barrier
plastics such as polyethylene terephthalate and polyvinylchloride are
inadequate for many purposes. This inadequacy is particularly acute
20 with small containers of 1/2 liter or less in volume where the surface
to volume ratio is relatively high, such that many food products do
not have an acceptable shelf life. Thus, the most widespread use of
polymeric containers has been in the 1 to 2 liter size, but even with
these larger sizes shelf life is limited, and there is considerable
25 value in reducing the permeability of such containers. Permeation of
gases through the walls leads to product degradation in the form of
decarbonation (carbon dioxide loss) from carbonated drinks and to
oxygen ingress and taste change in beers and other food products.

Barrier coatings have been applied onto plastic containers in
30 order to reduce their permeability. Not surprisingly, it has
heretofore been thought necessary to maximize the area of the
container that is coated with these barrier materials in order to
achieve satisfactory results. U.S. Patent No. 4,515,863 (Cobb et al.)
discloses the coating of an entire polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
35 bottle uniformly with polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC). U.S. Patent No.
4,534,995 (Pocock et al.), U.S. Patent No. 4,525,377 (Nickel et al.)
and Japanese Kokai 60-2361 (Kuraray Co., Ltd.) all disclose pre-coating

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PET parison preforms with PVDC or with ethylenevinylalcohol (EVAL) barrier materials prior to blow molding bottles. In every case these parisons are coated right up to the neck thread area, whereby the final blow molded bottle has virtually its entire external surface coated.

5 U.S. Patent No. 4,478,874 (Hahn) discloses vapor deposition of inorganic oxide barrier coating to the entire external surface of PET containers and bottles.

Polymeric containers are low cost products and therefore are very sensitive to the costs of manufacture. As a result, the industry is constrained from using barrier coatings at substantial thicknesses to achieve major reductions in permeability. Furthermore, blow molded polymeric containers usually have wall portions in which the plastic is of non-uniform thickness, such that some wall portions allow less permeation than other portions. Thus, uniformly applied barrier

15 coatings may be wastefully applied to thick areas that already have relatively low permeability. It has also been discovered that applying some barrier coatings to entire container tends to exacerbate stress cracking problems in small radius areas in the base portion of some container shapes.

20 It would be desirable to make more economical and effective use of barrier coatings for polymeric containers while avoiding detrimental side effects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention circumvents the inadequacies described above. It has been found that when gas barrier coatings of exceptionally low permeability are used, the reduction in gas transport through coated areas is sufficient that substantial portions of a polymeric container may remain uncoated, provided that the permeability

30 of the substrate polymer of the container is within certain limits. More specifically, with a substrate polymer having a permeability of less than 15 cubic centimeters-millimeter per square meter per day per atmosphere, and a barrier coating having less than half that of the substrate, shelf life of a product sealed in the container can be

35 expected to be approximately doubled with only 30 to 75 percent of the surface area of the container coated with the barrier coating.

The areas of a polymeric container that are left uncoated in the present invention may be the most troublesome areas, such as complex shaped areas that are difficult to coat uniformly, or sharply curved areas that are prone to stress cracking when coated.

5 Therefore, with the present invention the coating process may be simplified by applying the barrier coating only onto areas of the container that are relatively easy to coat, such as the vertical side wall portions. As a result, the need for complex combinations of spray nozzles is avoided. The barrier material may also be limited to
10 areas on the container that are to be covered by a label or other opaque material, thereby reducing the transparency requirements for the barrier coating. Alternatively, the barrier coating may be applied specifically to areas on the container that are known to be more permeable than others, such as thin walled areas resulting from
15 the particular shape of the container, or areas in which the polymeric material of the container is less oriented (and thus more permeable) due to uneven stretching during the forming operation.

Not only are economies attained in the process of applying the barrier coating, but also the amount of coating material is
20 reduced, resulting in further savings. Instead of extending shelf life, the present invention can be employed to reduce the weight of the container while approximately maintaining shelf life. By reducing the amount of polymer used in each container, savings result that can at least partially offset the cost of the barrier coating material,
25 particularly since substantially reduced amounts of barrier coating are required.

In view of the meticulous care taken in most barrier coating operations to insure complete coverage, deliberately coating only a portion of polymeric containers is a significant departure from the
30 prior art.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

By reasonably good substrate polymers is meant those having gas permeability rates for the selected gas of less than 15.0 cc-mm
35 per square meter per day per atmosphere. Several examples include: polyethylene terephthalate (PET) whose permeation values for oxygen

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and carbon dioxide are 2.2 and 4.7 respectively; polyvinylchloride (PVC) whose values are 2.8 and 5.9; polyamide whose values are 2.3 and 4.7; and polyacrylonitrile (PAN) whose values are 0.44 and 1.2.

Unoriented PVC has a carbon dioxide permeability of 12.0. Good
5 transparent barrier coatings have a permeability of less than 1.5 and preferably less than 0.5. Several specific examples are polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC) with values of 0.04 and 0.12 for oxygen and carbon dioxide respectively, ethylenevinylalcohol (EVAL) with values of 0.05 and 0.12 and polyamine polyepoxide containing at least
10 7% nitrogen with values of 0.19 and 0.10.

The effect of the present invention can be demonstrated by the following calculations. An uncoated half liter PET bottle having a surface area of approximately 60 square inches and an average wall thickness of 12 mils would typically have a shelf life of about eight
15 weeks for a carbonated beverage. Shelf life is generally considered to be the time that a carbonated beverage loses 15 percent of its carbonation. Assuming that the PET has an average carbon dioxide permeability of 18 cc-mil/100 square inches/day/atmosphere, it can be calculated that the bottle described above would lose approximately
20 200 cubic centimeters of carbon dioxide in the eight week period.

This may be compared to the same PET bottle with 70 percent of its area coated with the polyamine-polyepoxide coating of Example 2 below at a thickness of 0.5 mil. It can be calculated that the carbon dioxide loss from the partially coated bottle in the same eight week
25 period is about 70 cubic centimeters. As a result, the partially coated bottle could be expected to have a shelf life on the order of at least twice that of the uncoated bottle.

The specific percentage of the area of the container one chooses to coat (e.g., in the range of about 30 to 75 percent) with a
30 barrier coating will depend upon its ultimate usage and producer and customer requirements. The permeability of the barrier coating and its thickness are additional variables that are taken into account. The above example is just one of many variations that are workable. For a 2 liter PET bottle it is estimated that the shelf life of a
35 carbonated soft drink can be extended from 13 to 30 weeks by coating

only 35 percent of its exterior surface with the preferred barrier compositions. For a 2 liter PET beer bottle, on the other hand, it is projected that it would be necessary to coat 70 to 75 percent of its exterior surface to both retain carbonation and to reduce oxygen
5 ingress sufficiently.

The following examples demonstrate a preferred type of barrier coating composition that comprises a reaction product of a polyamine and a polyepoxide. This composition is the subject matter of a copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. _____ filed
10 on even date herewith by K. W. Niederst, R. M. Nugent, Jr., and J. A. Seiner, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

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EXAMPLE 1

An adduct was made by reacting 7 moles of tetraethylene pentamine with 6 moles of EPON 828 polyepoxide in 1-methoxy-2-propanol (Dowanol PM). At 33.5 percent total solids, 230.92 grams of this adduct was mixed with 21.0 grams of diethanolamine. To this mixture was added 36.10 grams of TETRAD X (N,N,N',N' tetrakis (oxiranylmethyl-1,3-benzene dimethanamine, available from Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co.), 108.75 grams of additional Dowanol PM, and 111.18 grams of 2-butoxyethanol (butyl Cellosolve). This composition was 25.0 percent total solids, had a theoretical amine nitrogen content of 11 weight percent of the solid reaction product, and had a theoretical hydroxyl content of 12.9 weight percent. The solvent ratio was 65/35 on a weight basis Dowanol PM/butyl Cellosolve. The composition was applied to 1 mil polypropylene film and baked 15 minutes at 140°F. The film was glossy and hard, and when tested after several days aging at room temperature exhibited oxygen permeability of 0.6 cc-mil/100 in²-day-atmosphere at 30°C, dry conditions, and exhibited carbon dioxide permeability of 0.2 cc-mil/100 in²-day-atmosphere at 30°C, dry conditions.

20

EXAMPLE 2

This example is the same as Example 1, except that at the point when the TETRAD X was added to the mixture, 6.72 grams of deionized water was also added. The resulting oxygen permeability of the film was 0.31 cc-mil/100 in²-day-atmosphere at 30°C, dry conditions, and the carbon dioxide permeability was 0.03 cc-mil/100 in²-day-atmosphere at 30°C, dry conditions.

Another type of barrier coating that may be used with the present invention are coatings of metal oxides such as silicon oxide as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,478,874, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference. Such coatings may be applied to a polymeric substrate in a vacuum chamber where a silicon monoxide source is vaporized and ionized into a plasma by an RF energy source, and the plasma is caused by an electric field to impinge onto the

substrate with sufficient energy to imbed SiO ions into the surface of the substrate. The container being coated may be rotated during deposition if desired. Because of the complexity of applying this type of barrier coating, they are not as desirable as the.

5 polyamine-polyepoxide type of coatings.

Yet another type of barrier coating that may meet the permeability requirements of the present invention, although inferior to the polyamine-polyepoxy coatings in other respects, are the polyvinylidene chloride coatings of the type disclosed in U.S. Patent 10 No. 4,515,836, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to specific details, it is not intended that such details should be regarded a limitations upon the scope of the invention, except as to the extent they are included in the accompanying claims.

THE CLAIMS:

1. A polymeric container coated on 30 to 75 percent of its exterior surface with a barrier material whose gas permeability is less than half that of the polymer itself, leaving uncoated an area of the polymeric container having an average carbon dioxide permeability of less than 15 cubic centimeters-millimeter per square meter per day per atmosphere.
2. The container of claim 1 where the gas permeability of the barrier material is less than 0.2 cc mm per square meter per day per atmosphere.
3. The container of claim 1 where 30 to 60% of the exterior surface is coated with the barrier material.
4. The container of claim 1 wherein 30 to 50% of the exterior surface is coated.
5. The container of claim 1 wherein the polymer is selected from those materials whose major portion consists of polyester, polyvinylhalide, polyamide or polyacrylonitrile.
6. The container of claim 5 wherein the polyester is polyethylene terephthalate or polybutylene terephthalate or a mixture thereof.
7. The container of claim 5 wherein the polyvinylhalide is polyvinylchloride.
8. The container of claim 1 where the barrier material is a transparent coating.

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9. The container of claim 5 wherein a major portion of the barrier material is selected from the group consisting of polyvinylidenechloride and a polyamine-polyepoxide which contains at least 7% nitrogen.

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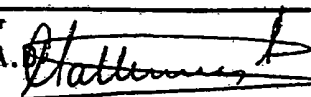
10. The container of claim 5 wherein a major portion of the barrier material is silicon oxide.

11. The container of claim 1 wherein the polymeric container 10 is a bottle.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 92/07663

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 B65D23/08; C08J7/04; C08J7/06		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	B65D ; C08J	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	BE,A,720 098 (SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME SOLVAY ET CIE) 28 February 1969 see claims 1-3,5 see page 3, line 22 - page 3, line 29 see example 2 ---	1-5, 7-9, 11
X	GB,A,2 205 295 (R.J. HART) 7 December 1988 see claims 1-4,9 ---	1-3, 5, 6, 11
A	EP,A,0 327 039 (PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.) 9 August 1989 see claims 1, 14-16, 20, 21 see page 5, line 44 - page 6, line 13 see example 9 --- -/-	1, 5, 6, 9, 11
<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
01 DECEMBER 1992		- 8. 12. 92
International Searching Authority EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE		Signature of Authorized Officer HALLEMEESCH A. 

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)	
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages
A	US,A,4 478 874 (G.J. HAHN) 23 October 1984 cited in the application see claims 1,3,4
A	GB,A,2 090 219 (TOYO SEIKAN KAISHA TLD) 7 July 1982

1,5,10,
11

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. US 9207663
SA 64640**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
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GB-A-2205295	07-12-88	None	
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